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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Release:- June 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JUNE 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE FOR		YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION	
	HARVEST 1943		(bushels)		(thousand bushels)	
	Per-	Acres	Aver-	Indi-		
	cent:	in	age	cated	Average	1942 : Indicated
	of	Thou-	1932-	1942	June 1:	1932-41 : June 1,
	1942:	sands	41	1943		1943
Winter wheat.....	93.4	33,310	14.3	19.7	15.1	550,181 703,253 501,702
Rye.....	81.8	3,137	11.4	14.9	10.8	38,589 57,341 33,841
All spring wheat...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	188,231 278,074 228,822
Oats.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,018,783 1,358,730 1,168,850
Barley.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	243,373 426,150 371,044
Peaches, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1/55,392 1/66,380 45,267
Pears, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1/27,938 1/30,717 24,299

CROP	Average 1932-41		1942		1943	
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
All spring wheat.....	76		89		85	
Durum.....	75		89		86	
Other spring.....	76		89		85	
Oats.....	77		85		80	
Barley.....	77		84		78	
Hay, all.....	75		86		83	
Hay, all tame.....	76		86		84	
Hay, wild.....	72		89		78	
Hay, clover and timothy.....	76		88		88	
Hay, alfalfa.....	80		87		81	
Pasture.....	76		88		84	
Apples, commercial crop 2/.....	3/ 65		68		62	
Peaches.....	62		69		46	
Pears.....	63		69		54	

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1					
CROP	Average 1934-41		1942		1943
	Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	Percent 4/ 1,000 bu.
Barley...	17.0	39,906	21.2	76,743	22.4 95,272
Rye.....	24.2	9,696	30.3	13,741	33.2 19,063

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ See footnote on table by States.  
3/ Short-time average. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

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## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1943

Crop prospects in the United States are lower than they were a month ago and a little less promising than at this season in any of the last 3 years. By June 1, planting had been seriously delayed by wet weather in important central and north-eastern States. At the same time, lack of moisture was causing increasing concern in portions of the Great Plains. Rainfall has been more evenly distributed since June 1 but in the wet area planting is progressing under difficulties and farmers probably will not be able to increase the acreage of crops as desired. In the flooded areas and where the rains have continued into June many farmers will have to plant whatever the lateness of the season permits. If weather is reasonably good from now until harvest, the acreage of crops grown should be nearly as large as was harvested last season and crop yields should approach those of the 1937-41 or post-drought period; but either further delays in planting or an early frost would be costly. Some crops may yield well, but aggregate yields averaging as high as those secured last year are no longer within reach.

During May, persistent rains fell from southwestern Oklahoma to central Michigan and northern New York. This strip is roughly 1,500 miles long and 300 miles wide and includes about 90 million acres of crop land or a fourth of all crop area in the United States. In Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, southeastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, where May rainfall exceeded 8 inches, nearly 4 million acres of crop land were flooded and on a third of this acreage, it is too late to replant with the same crops. In an area extending from Oklahoma into Missouri, where rainfall ranged from 12 to 20 inches, losses from flooding and from erosion have been distressingly heavy. In part of the wet area a favorable break in the weather during late May and early June permitted the delayed planting to go forward with a rush. Farmers are obviously doing their best under handicaps. In Illinois, where many of the tractors were kept running 24 hours per day, the percentage of the corn acreage planted increased at a record rate, from 11 percent on May 29 to about 65 percent a week later; but then planting was again interrupted by rain. Presumably nearly the usual acreage of these crops will finally be planted in most of these States but both the acreage and the kind of crops planted will depend on when the farmers can get into the fields. In Oklahoma, the season is so late and damage has been so heavy that some farmers will abandon their crops and seek other employment. Most of them, however, are expected to replant part of the damaged cotton and substitute sorghums, peanuts, soybeans and emergency forage crops for corn and other crops lost. In the eastern Corn Belt, full acreages of corn and soybeans are to be expected if the weather permits. There may be some substitution of quicker maturing varieties for those usually grown if planting is further delayed. In New York and Michigan, where the late spring and persistent rain have delayed work, some grass land which farmers had intended to plow may be left for hay. Throughout the whole wet area plans and prospects vary, depending in part on the drainage conditions, on breaks in the weather, and on the reserves of power and labor available for the emergency. Farm work is weeks late and there are too many jobs to be done at the same time. As a result, the ordinary operating schedules of individual farmers are badly upset.

While floods were covering crop lands farther east, drought was severely reducing crops in 2 western areas, one centering in South Dakota and the other extending from southwestern Kansas into New Mexico. A general lack of rain was also beginning to be felt over a much larger western area. Rains about the last of May and since the first of June appear to have provided temporary and, in places, substantial relief to crops in northern and central Plains areas; and crop prospects now appear good quite generally north of a line from Chicago to Los Angeles. Rain is still urgently needed for ranges, pastures, and non-irrigated crops in western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Colorado. Crops appear



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to have secured an unusually good start in the Southeast, including nearly all sections south of a line extending from Dallas to New York City.

Although the season has not advanced far enough to permit precise forecasts, signs of success and failure are beginning to appear. The heavy May rainfall, averaging an inch more than normal in farming areas of the United States, and the liberal and better distributed rains in early June, give promise of a good growth of grass for hay and pasture. With a record number of cattle being raised and hay in demand, farmers will cut a large acreage of hay if the labor is available and the weather permits. The production that may be expected, plus the large carryover, would result in a slightly larger total hay supply than was available in any year prior to 1942, but the supply per unit of livestock now seems likely to be only about normal and slightly less than in any of the last 5 years.

Winter wheat has been hurt by drought in the Great Plains area and by wet weather in the eastern Corn Belt. Spring wheat, including a considerable acreage sown where the winter wheat was killed is now favored by generally good moisture conditions. The total wheat crop now seems likely to be about 731,000,000 bushels. This would be about the same as the average for the 1932-41 decade, which includes the drought years, but about 150,000,000 bushels below the average of the last 5 years. Oats and barley could not all be planted in Michigan, Ohio and New York because of wet weather and yields will be low in the Southwest but prospects are better in the main producing States and a large crop of barley and a fairly good crop of oats are now indicated. Corn is off to an abnormally late start, with probably 15 million acres still to be planted after June 1. Good growing weather will be needed to mature late plantings ahead of frost.

Farm pastures, although heavily stocked, are now furnishing an abundance of feed in most areas and prospects appear excellent. The condition of Western ranges on June 1 was about the same as the 20 year average for the date. In only a few States were they as good as on June 1 last year and in Arizona the condition was the lowest for June 1 since 1925. In most range areas the feed supplied has been only fair, for new grass has started slowly owing to lack of moisture and late frosts. Rains in early June have been helpful over a wide area and range prospects now appear fairly good except in the dry Southwest where some reduction in herds will soon be necessary if the drought continues.

Excessive moisture over most northern commercial truck crop areas delayed planting, prevented cultivation, and retarded growth of some crops. Acreage of early-season crops in these areas may fall below expectations because of the inability of growers to plant at the proper time, but where possible later-maturing crops will be planted on this acreage. In southern and western sections, which furnish the bulk of supplies for shipment during the spring months, conditions during the second half of May were favorable for the most part.

Combined production of all commercial truck crops for the fresh market estimated to date, is 13 percent below corresponding production in 1942, but 2 percent above the 1932-41 average. About one-half of the total volume of



truck crops is included in these estimates to date. Snap beans, carrots, and kale are the only crops showing greater production in 1943 than in 1942, with beets showing a reduction of only 3 percent and asparagus and tomatoes 5 percent each. Estimates covering about four-fifths of the total acreage of truck crops indicate an 11 percent reduction from the corresponding acreage harvested in 1942. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, the reduction is only 7 percent.

Growers of processing crops in important northern producing areas were unable to do much field work during May because of excessive rains and floods. The delay was particularly serious in New York and westward to Illinois. The net effect of this condition on the acreage that will finally be planted to processing crops has not yet been determined.

June 1 conditions indicate deciduous fruit production in 1943 may be below 1942 by as much as 10 percent. The prospective peach crop is the smallest since 1932 and pear production is also light at 21 percent below the crop of 1942. Cherry prospects are 15 percent below last year's crop but remain 11 percent above the 10-year average production. Condition of commercial apples is 6 points below that on June 1, 1942, indicating a somewhat smaller crop in prospect. The apricot crop will be the smallest since 1921 and California plums show a 10 percent decline from 1942. Offsetting these reductions to some extent are the larger crops of prunes, figs, and grapes in prospect in California for 1943.

Present condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1943 (for marketing from the fall of 1943 to the fall of 1944) points to an aggregate tonnage of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons not greatly different from that of the 1942-43 season. If present favorable conditions continue for citrus fruits, the total tonnage of all fruits for marketing during the 1943-44 season probably will be 5 percent less than marketings in 1942-43.

CORN: In the northern half of the country, corn planting was delayed materially by cool and rainy weather during May. In Ohio, Michigan, and in the Northeastern States fields were too wet for plowing and very little planting was accomplished by June 1. Planting is expected to be from one week to more than a month late in most of the Corn Belt. At the beginning of the month farmers were taking every advantage of the clear and warmer weather to complete the huge task of planting the corn crop in the shortest possible time. Nearly one-half of the Illinois corn crop was planted in a week's time, with about two-thirds of the crop planted by June 4. Approximately 70 percent of the Indiana crop was planted by the end of the first week in June. In Iowa, about 87 percent of the corn was planted by June 1, but excessive rains in the southern part caused poor stands and necessitated much replanting. By June 1, planting was 90 percent complete in Nebraska. In general, corn was planted on time in Minnesota and South Dakota. Newly planted corn was germinating rapidly as soil temperatures rose, and warmer weather was welcome in Kansas and northward where germination has been very slow and early growth retarded.

In the Southern States, corn is in good condition except where damaged by excessive rains and floods, but wet weather delayed planting in Kentucky and Tennessee. Corn is tasseling in the extreme South and June 1 prospects in all the Gulf States are better than a year ago.



WHEAT: The total wheat production of 730,524,000 bushels indicated June 1 is 26 percent less than the 981,327,000 bushel crop last year and 1 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 738,412,000 bushels.

The indicated winter wheat production of 501,702,000 bushels is about 29 percent less than last year's crop of 703,253,000 bushels, but only 9 percent less than the 10-year average of 550,181,000 bushels.

The decline in prospects since May 1 is due largely to additional abandonment of volunteer wheat in western Kansas caused by dry weather, and to flood damage which was particularly severe in Missouri, eastern Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana.

During the first part of May, continued dry weather caused a decline in prospects in the southwestern hard red winter wheat States, including western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico. Some volunteer wheat was abandoned early in May because of dry weather. Rains came during the last half of May and improved prospects in Oklahoma, Colorado, and northwestern Kansas. Loss of acreage from floods lowered prospects in southeastern Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, and throughout the southern two-thirds of Missouri. The decline in crop prospects amounted to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre in Kansas and to a half bushel decline in Nebraska, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The indicated crop in Texas is the same as last month but yield prospects in Colorado improved about 1 bushel per acre. There was some decline in New York, Illinois, and Michigan because of excess rainfall, but in Indiana no change, while in Ohio and Pennsylvania there was some improvement.

For the United States the indicated probable yield of 15.1 bushels of winter wheat per acre compares with 19.7 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels.

The indicated production of spring wheat as of June 1 is 228,822,000 bushels, about 18 percent below last year's production of 278,074,000 bushels but nearly 22 percent more than the 10-year average production of 188,231,000 bushels.

Yields per seeded acre indicated by June 1 condition were applied to the prospective acreage as published in March. Since March, however, spring wheat has replaced abandoned winter crops in some States, and an approximate allowance was made in the production estimate for such replacement.

Prospective spring wheat yields are below last year but were above average in most of the important producing States.

OATS: Production of oats was indicated at 1,168,850,000 bushels based on the prospective acreage estimated in March and factors affecting acreage and yield to June 1. This is nearly 14 percent below the excellent 1942 crop of 1,358,730,000 bushels, but nearly 15 percent above the 1932-41 average of 1,018,783,000 bushels.

Conditions have been favorable for the crop in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota and by June 1 had improved in most other North Central States to indicate better than average prospects. Seeding was nearly on time, but growth had been delayed by weather conditions until they improved in late May. Loss by flood was slight except in parts of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, but wet weather has affected the color of the crop in the flooded areas. In Michigan and the Northeast heavy rains had delayed seeding, resulting in prospects for light yields on late seeded acreage and a strong probability that much of the intended acreage would be shifted to other crops. Lateness of the season in Western and Northwestern States was being overcome under improved growing conditions in late May and early June.

Harvesting of winter oats was under way by June 1 in the Southern States. Yields were fair to good in the South Carolina-Georgia area. Freezing in April and dry weather in the first half of May had resulted in widespread abandonment of some fields, or thin, short stands in others; this was particularly true in Oklahoma and Texas where more than half of the acreage of the Southern States is located. Spring-sown oats were benefited by rains in mid-May after a slow start.

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CROP REPORT  
as of  
June 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY: Indicated production of barley based on June 1 condition is estimated at 371,044,000 bushels, which is smaller than the 1942 crop of 426,150,000 bushels, by 55 million bushels or 13 percent. Yield prospects are down this year because of very unfavorable growing conditions to date. The June 1 condition of the crop was reported at 78 percent of normal, 6 points below the same date in 1942. Winter killing and freeze damage in the winter-barley States has been rather widespread, with thin stands, flood damage, and abandonment reported throughout the area, particularly from Nebraska through Texas. There was severe injury from green bugs in Oklahoma. In the southeastern part of the country stands are irregular but yield prospects range from fair to good.

Growth in the principal northern producing States, where the crop is spring planted was progressing favorably on June 1 despite the backwardness of the season and unfavorable weather during May. Some shifting in acreage is indicated because of flood damage and substitution of barley for oats where growers failed to get oats planted at usual seeding dates. Much barley acreage was still unplanted on June 1 in States north of the Ohio River where planting has been delayed.

In the Western States progress is favorable except in California where yields on early threshed fields have been disappointing.

Barley Stocks. Farm stocks of barley on June 1, estimated at 95,272,000 bushels, were 22.4 percent of the 1942 production. June 1 carryover stocks of barley this year are  $18\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels greater than on the same date last year, and are nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as large as the average of the 8 years (1934-41) for which estimates have been made.

RYE: Prospects on June 1 indicate a crop of 33,841,000 bushels of rye. This indicated production is 41 percent below the 1942 crop and 12 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average, which includes three years of very low rye production, 1933, 1934, and 1936. Such a crop would be the smallest production since 1936, but is more than twice the crop produced in the drought year of 1934. The indicated yield per acre is only six-tenths of a bushel below the 10-year average. The decline in prospects since May 1 is largely due to deterioration of the crop in South Dakota, where apparently heavy abandonment of rye has taken place since May 1. Prospective harvested yield per acre has declined 5 bushels in South Dakota and 1 bushel in North Dakota since May 1. In Nebraska the June 1 indicated yield is the same as on May 1. These three States contain about half the Nation's acreage of rye for grain.

Farm Stocks of old rye on June 1 amounted to 19,063,000 bushels, about 39 percent more than the 13,741,000 bushels on farms a year ago and almost twice as much as the 8-year (1934-41) average June 1 farm stocks of 9,696,000 bushels.

HAY: The June 1 condition of tame hay is 84 percent and wild hay 78, both lower than on June 1, 1942, but several points above their respective 10-year averages of 76 and 72 percent. In most of the important States east of the Mississippi River, except Illinois and Wisconsin, the condition of both tame and wild hay is reported higher than a year ago and also higher than average. The relatively good condition of the crop in the East is offset by a condition lower than last June in most Western States. Clover-timothy hay condition is above both last June and the 10-year average in most States east of the Mississippi, but below last year west of that river. Alfalfa hay condition is generally above the 10-year average except in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and an irregular belt extending from Washington and Oregon to Mississippi. However, it is lower than last June in most of the important States except Idaho, California, Texas, Michigan, and the Eastern Cotton Belt.

EARLY POTATOES: In the 10 Southern States and California, early potato condition averaged 76 percent on June 1 in comparison with 78 percent a year

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## CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1943

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

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earlier and the 10-year (1932-41) average for this date of 72 percent. May weather was generally favorable for potatoes in the Southeastern area where normal temperatures and abundant rainfall helped to overcome an unfavorable start. In Oklahoma, however, damage from heavy rains and floods dropped the condition of early potatoes from 82 percent on May 1 to 64 percent on the first of June. By contrast, lack of rain in Mississippi and Louisiana lowered the condition for these States. In California, there was no change from the generally favorable conditions of a month ago. The 1943 production of commercial early potatoes in the four earliest groups, which include the 10 Southern States, California and Tennessee, is forecast at 36,614,000 bushels in 1943, compared with 29,938,000 bushels in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 23,748,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Condition of apples in commercial areas averaged 62 percent on June 1 this year, compared with 68 percent on June 1 last year and the 8-year (1934-41) average June 1 condition of 65 percent.

In the North Atlantic States, conditions on June 1 were variable. Prospects in New York are considerably better than last year when a crop of about average size was produced. Conditions in other important States of this region are below last year and except for New Jersey are below average. For the North Atlantic area as a whole, conditions are about the same as last year and 4 points above average. Short crops are indicated in all South Atlantic States, mainly because of spring freeze damage to buds.

In all Central States, except Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, and Tennessee, prospects for commercial apples are better than average and also better than last year, despite generally unfavorable weather during May. For the whole Central region, the condition is 3 points above last year and 5 points above average. In the Western States, conditions are spotted. Washington and Oregon conditions are slightly less than average; California, Utah, Montana, and New Mexico expect good crops, but prospects in Idaho and Colorado are poor.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in 1943 is indicated at 45,267,000 bushels -- 32 percent below that of 1942 and 18 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1932, when 44,108,000 bushels were produced.

The crop in the 10 early Southern States apparently was damaged more by winter and spring freezes than was indicated a month ago. Production in these States is now placed at 6,774,000 bushels. This is 2,367,000 bushels less than was indicated on May 1 and is the shortest crop of record excepting that of 1932. All States in the group have very short crops.

In New York and New England, extremely short crops are indicated. Production in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is expected to be less than last year and below average, but prospects are much better than in New York and New England. The crop in the North Central States is slightly smaller than in 1942, with Michigan having prospects for a larger crop this year than last.

In the Western States, production is indicated to be 11 percent less than in 1942 but 13 percent above average. The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 15,251,000 bushels, compared with 17,668,000 bushels in 1942, and the 10-year average of 14,084,000 bushels. Freestone production in California is placed at 9,567,000 bushels, compared with 11,084,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 8,605,000 bushels.



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**PEARS:** Production of pears in 1943 is indicated by conditions on June 1 at 24,299,000 bushels -- 21 percent less than the crop of 1942 and 13 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. In the important Pacific Coast States, indicated production is only 9 percent below last year and 2 percent below average, but very short crops are in prospect in most other sections, especially the South Atlantic States where indicated production is only a fourth of last year. The crop of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 14,679,000 bushels compared with 15,721,000 bushels in 1942. Reductions in Washington and Oregon more than offset a small increase in California.

In Washington, there was some winter damage to Bartletts, but the present poor prospects result largely from frost damage in April and May and from unfavorable pollinating weather. The crop is indicated to be particularly short in the Yakima Valley, with fair crops expected in other areas in the State. Prospects for other varieties are also less favorable than last year, largely because of poor pollinating weather. D'Anjous show relatively better prospects than other late varieties. Bartletts as well as other varieties are expected to be frost-marked to a relatively heavy extent this season.

Production of Bartletts in all Oregon areas is expected to be less than in 1942. Frost in April, scab, and a heavier-than-usual drop were contributing factors. Prospects for other varieties are even less favorable than for Bartletts, with indications for shorter crops this year than last for both D'Anjous and Boscs.

In nearly all important producing sections in California, prospects are for a relatively good crop of bartletts, despite a heavy drop of fruit forms during May. Other varieties also have shed heavily, but a larger crop than produced in 1942 is in prospect. In Michigan, weather was unfavorable for proper pollination, and a light crop is in prospect. There was some winter damage in New York, particularly in the Hudson Valley, with the stage of development is 2 to 3 weeks later than last year. In Pennsylvania, there was a heavy bloom, but fruit did not set well because of rain at blooming time.

**GRAPES (California):** Vineyards in California are in good condition and present prospects indicate good crops for all three groups of varieties -- wine, raisin, and table. The June 1 condition of wine grapes was 85 percent, compared with 84 percent a year ago, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 82 percent. Condition of raisin grapes was 88 percent, compared with 79 percent for both June 1 last year and the 10-year average. Table grape condition on June 1 was 83 percent, compared with 76 percent in 1942, and the 10-year average of 80 percent.

**CITRUS FRUITS:** Total estimated orange production for the 1942-43 marketing season, excluding tangerines, is 84,402,000 boxes, compared with 82,434,000 boxes produced during the 1941-42 season. Harvest of a record crop of Florida Valencias is about complete. Total production has turned out heavier than indicated earlier and is now estimated at 17,500,000 boxes -- an increase of 3 percent over the May 1 estimate. During the 1941-42 season, 12,000,000 boxes were produced. In central California, Valencias are about all picked, but harvest of the important southern California crop is only well started. Production for the State is estimated at 23,782,000 boxes compared with 29,505,000 boxes in 1941-42. Total orange production in Texas for the 1942-43 season was 2,900,000 boxes and for Arizona 700,000 boxes. In 1941-42, production in Texas was 2,850,000 boxes, Arizona 660,000 boxes.

U. S. grapefruit production for 1942-43 is estimated at 49,312,000 boxes -- 22 percent larger than in 1941-42. Harvest ended in Texas on May 31, but continues in Florida, California, and Arizona on late varieties.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The outlook is improving for citrus production in Florida in the coming season. Rainfall during May was sufficient in most citrus areas except for Manatee and Pinellas Counties on the West Coast. Temperatures during the month, however, were above normal and very little rain fell during the last week of the month. A good sized orange crop apparently is assured. Seedless grapefruit promises a fair crop, but less than last year. Seeded grapefruit bloom has been light, but this variety can still put on a June bloom. Tangerine blossoming has been light, following the heavy production of last season.

Conditions in Texas during May were unfavorable. Very little rain fell until the last few days of the month and irrigation water was scarce and excessively salty. Dropping of fruit was becoming general, and especially heavy on older trees. However, general rains the last few days in May should check the dropping of fruit forms and furnish ample sub-soil moisture and suitable irrigation water for several weeks. Arizona citrus trees generally are in good condition. The set on grapefruit trees is heavy and a large crop of fruit is expected for the coming season. The set of oranges is rather spotted, with some trees heavily loaded and others with a relatively light set.

Prospects in California are favorable for the new crops. Groves are in good condition, soil moisture is adequate and there has been an abundance of blossoms.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Growing conditions in California to June 1 were relatively favorable for the development of prunes. Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 191,000 tons - about 12 percent more than were harvested in 1942. California plum production is indicated to be 65,000 tons - 10 percent smaller than last season, but 2 percent larger than average. Condition of Michigan plums is 62 percent, slightly above last season. June 1 condition of Idaho prunes is only 36 percent compared with 54 last season. Losses from low temperatures near mid-May were extensive, particularly in the Boise Valley. The condition of prunes in eastern Washington and Oregon on June 1 indicates much smaller crops in those areas than last season, but in the western sections of these States present prospects point to materially more production than in 1942. (Prunes in the eastern areas of these States are used mostly for fresh shipment, in the western areas, for canning and drying.) Continued cold weather during May was unfavorable for eastern Washington and Oregon prunes. In the western areas of those States spring frosts caused some injury to prunes, but damage was not extensive and relatively good crops are in prospect in those sections.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: California apricot production is indicated to be 89,000 tons, the smallest crop of record except in 1911 and 1913. Production in 1942 was 204,000 tons. Prospective production of Washington apricots is 15,400 tons - 27 percent below last year. Apricot production in Utah is estimated at 8,200 tons compared with the light crop of 3,100 tons in 1942.

California figs have developed satisfactorily and most orchards are in good condition. Condition of California olives is slightly below average. Most olive groves had reached full bloom by the first of June.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California walnut production, based on June 1 condition, is placed at 56,000 tons - slightly below last season but well above average. Some walnut blight has been reported, and some orchards are showing the effects of "delayed foliation," but in general prospects



are relatively good. Condition of California almonds is slightly below average. The nut set is very irregular between orchards as well as between trees within some of the orchards. Development of the Oregon filbert crop has been slow, largely because of the lateness of the season, but prospects are generally favorable at this time. Prospects for filberts in Washington are favorable.

**CHERRIES:** Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 166,640 tons -- 15 percent less than last year but 11 percent above average. Production of sweet varieties is expected to total 76,350 tons -- 16 percent less than last year. Production of "sours" is indicated to be 90,290 tons -- 14 percent less than last year.

Sweet varieties will be short in the Eastern and Central cherry States because of winter and spring freeze damage to buds. In the West prospects are variable. Washington, Oregon and Utah have prospects for good crops of sweet cherries. Production in Washington is estimated at 26,700 tons compared with 25,900 tons last year. Oregon production is placed at 19,800 tons compared with 18,400 tons last year. Sweet cherry production in Idaho will be very short because of severe freeze damage early in May. Prospects for California cherries declined 2 percent during May and production is now indicated to be only 19,300 tons, compared with 33,000 tons last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 21,840 tons. Production of Royal Anns, used mainly for canning and Maraschino stock, is placed at 8,200 tons and fresh market varieties at 11,100 tons. It now appears probable that practically all California cherries will be harvested by the end of June.

Wisconsin expects a bumper crop of sour cherries and New York a good crop, but production in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan will be light. Sour cherry production in Colorado, Utah, and Montana is indicated to be materially larger than last season but Washington, Oregon and Idaho expect smaller crops.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

DAIRY PRODUCTION. JUNE 1, 1943

PASTURES

The condition of farm pastures on June 1 was the third highest since 1929 and was about the same as average for the date in the decade prior to the droughts of the 1930's. Due to the lateness of the season, growth of grass in most sections was not so far advanced as a year ago, but during May considerable improvement took place as the season progressed. With ample to excessive soil moisture there is a promise of development of considerable reserve feed supplies in pastures during June.

In northern States east of the Great Plains, pastures were in uniformly good to excellent condition and well above average for June 1. However, in some of the Corn Belt States where moisture has been excessive, livestock have not been able to make full use of available feed because of soggy ground. In the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, pastures were slow in developing this year, but by June 1 were supplying much more feed than a year ago when moisture was short. In the West South Central States pastures were in average or better than average condition but were not as good as on June 1 last year.

From the Great Plains westward, condition of pastures and ranges was spotted and mostly below 1942. In an area including South Dakota and portions of adjacent States, lack of moisture and subnormal temperatures have held back growth of grass, and pasture condition ranged from fair to very poor on June 1. Recent rains, however, have improved grazing prospects there. Other areas in which dry weather materially reduced June 1 condition include southern and western Texas, large sections of New Mexico and Arizona, and portions of Utah. On the other hand, in the northern Mountain States and on the Pacific Coast, pastures and ranges were generally in good to excellent condition and furnishing good grazing for livestock.

MILK PRODUCTION

Production of milk on United States farms in May was retarded somewhat by the late spring and showed less than the usual seasonal increase from April. Estimated at 11.9 billion pounds, the May output was nearly 2 percent smaller than that of a year earlier but was still 8 percent greater than the 1937-41 average for the month and was the second highest May production of record. An increase in cow numbers since May last year was more than offset by a smaller percentage of cows milked and a slight decrease in production per cow milked. On a per capita basis, the May production averaged 2.82 pounds daily compared with 2.91 pounds 12 months earlier and 2.70 pounds for the May 1937-41 average.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on June 1 averaged 18.13 pounds - an advance of 12 percent from May 1 compared with a 10-year average increase of 15 percent from May 1 to June 1 for the period 1932-41. Despite the record feeding of grain and concentrates, production per cow on June 1 was below that of a year ago in every section of the country except the South. The important East North Central dairy States showed the greatest decrease, being down almost 5 percent while the South Atlantic States reported an increase of 5 percent.

The milk flow in most Northern and Western States has been adversely affected by the late development of pastures and rather unfavorable weather this spring, but with pastures from the Great Plains eastward reported as making good to excellent growth, the peak in milk production is expected to be reached a week or ten days later than usual and the June production might well reach the high level of a year earlier.



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,506,000,000 eggs in May - the largest production of record for the month. This was 13 percent above May 1942 and 37 percent above the 10- year average. The aggregate January through May egg production - also a new high for the period - was 45 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average and about 14 percent above production in the first 5 months of 1942. Egg production for the first 5 months of 1943 was of record proportions in all parts of the country except in the West where it was exceeded by production during the first 5 months of 1931.

The rate of egg production per layer during May was 17.38 eggs - 1.5 percent less than the record May 1942 production, about the same as in 1941 and 4 percent above the May 10-year (1932-41) average. Production per layer during May was below last year in all sections of the country. Production per layer for the first 5 months of the year was 69.4 eggs compared with 69.7 eggs during the same period in 1942.

There were 374,358,000 layers on hand during May - 14 percent more than the previous high number of May 1942. Numbers of layers in May were the highest of record in all areas of the country with the exception of the Western States where they were the highest since 1930.

Numbers of young chickens on farms June 1 totaled 677,417,000 - 15 percent higher than a year earlier. All sections of the country were considerably above last year with the exception of the Western States, which show 1 percent fewer young chickens on hand. Percentage increases over the number of young chickens on hand June 1, 1942 are as follows: North Atlantic States 21 percent, West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central States 17 percent, and East North Central States 12 percent.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1

(Thousands)

Year.	: North : Atlantic	: E.North : Central	: W.North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1932-41	55,217	111,853	144,332	53,477	104,646	37,754	507,278
1942	59,462	118,180	184,889	58,932	122,164	45,123	538,750
1943	72,167	132,056	216,215	69,003	143,243	44,733	677,417

Output of chicks by hatcheries during May was at record levels for the month. While the demand for chicks has slackened it remains very strong for this time of the year. Heavy breed chickens for broiler production are in particularly strong demand at present. Indications are that most hatcheries are operating from two to three weeks longer than usual.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were the highest for the month since 1920. They were 29 percent above a year earlier and 112 percent above the 10-year average. The May 15th farm price for eggs was 34.2 cents a dozen compared with 26.5 cents a year earlier and with 16.1 cents the 10-year (1932-41) average. The mid-May average farm price for the years 1919 and 1920 was 38.9 cents and 37.5 cents per dozen respectively.

The May 15 farm price of chickens averaged 24.7 cents per pound live weight - the highest price since 1920 - and compares with 18.4 cents a year earlier and with 14.1 cents the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Mid-May turkey prices averaged 23.6 cents per pound live weight compared with 19.1 cents a year earlier and with 14.9 cents, the 5-year (1937-41) average.

The average price of feed in a farm poultry ration (based on United States average prices) on May 15 was \$2.04 per 100 pounds, which is 21 percent above a year ago and 67 percent above the 10-year average. The cost of the farm poultry ration increased 2 percent during the period April 15 to May 15.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

## RYE

:Indicated June 1, 1943 1/

:Indicated June 1, 1943 1/

:Stocks on farms June 1

State : Yield : Production :

Yield : Production :

Average : 1943

: per acre :

: per acre :

: 1934-41 :

Bu.

Thous. bu.

Bu.

Thous. bu.

Thous. bu.

N.Y.	19.0	4,750	15.5	294	66	81
N.J.	22.0	1,012	17.5	210	27	22
Pa.	18.0	13,608	14.0	672	244	143
Ohio	17.5	26,162	15.0	1,215	108	231
Ind.	15.5	15,376	13.0	1,443	224	311
Ill.	16.0	16,720	12.0	624	168	65
Mich.	20.0	12,580	13.0	832	397	196
Wis.	20.0	600	13.0	1,590	930	332
Minn.	18.0	2,358	15.0	2,445	1,641	1,371
Iowa	19.0	3,116	15.5	294	326	74
Mo.	13.0	14,495	11.5	690	42	30
N. Dak.			11.5	6,612	2,221	6,754
S. Dak.	9.0	1,494	6.5	3,783	1,946	5,688
Nebr.	17.5	48,020	11.5	5,175	727	2,193
Kans.	14.5	143,942	11.0	1,342	85	232
Del.	19.0	1,064	13.5	162	9	4
Md.	18.0	5,094	13.5	270	25	21
Va.	14.5	6,278	13.0	572	55	64
W. Va.	14.0	1,176	11.0	44	14	16
N. C.	14.0	6,860	9.0	369	42	13
S. C.	11.5	3,508	9.0	283	6	5
Ga.	10.5	2,488	7.5	172	8	5
Ky.	13.5	4,131	11.5	276	6	5
Tenn.	13.5	4,766	9.5	323	10	12
Ala.	12.5	200			--	
Miss.	29.0	261			--	
Ark.	10.5	220			--	
Okla.	11.5	37,145	7.0	798	41	36
Tex.	10.5	33,170	9.0	207	3	24
Mont.	15.0	11,835	10.5	338	126	396
Idaho	21.0	9,933	14.0	84	17	17
Wyo.	14.5	1,682	8.5	144	26	65
Colo.	19.0	21,318	11.0	1,386	55	102
N. Mex.	8.5	1,938	8.0	152	2/ 3	17
Ariz.	23.0	621			--	
Utah	15.0	2,510	9.5	95	1	7
Nev.	30.0	120			--	
Wash.	23.0	21,781	11.0	341	24	62
Oreg.	21.0	10,374	14.0	448	69	113
Calif.	19.0	9,196	12.5	112	4	1
U.S.	15.1	501,702	10.8	33,841	9,596	19,023

1/ See May General Crop Report for comparative data.

2/ Short-time average.

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	OATS		ALL SPRING WHEAT		BARLEY			
	Production		Production		Production		Stocks on farms June 1	
State	Average	Ind.	Average	Ind.	Average	Ind.	Average	
	1932-41	1943 1/	1932-41	1943 1/	1932-41	1943 1/	1934-41	1943
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.	
Maine	4,171	3,518	92	41	122	81	24	22
N.H.	280	262						
Vt.	1,729	1,580			139	130	21	24
Mass.	182	203						
R.I.	50	36						
Conn.	153	124						
N.Y.	23,801	17,613	104	56	3,554	2,552	720	891
N.J.	1,356	1,500			84	242	5	30
Pa.	25,744	24,624	190	135	2,412	3,790	270	533
Ohio	40,067	45,084	90	17	720	1,155	63	180
Ind.	39,632	46,686	122	90	740	1,408	54	192
Ill.	118,010	111,236	604	119	4,096	2,466	543	450
Mich.	40,642	32,332	282	198	5,127	3,495		1,532
Wis.	75,418	103,280	1,066	780	21,174	13,299	3,754	4,381
Minn.	134,072	153,508	20,017	15,007	44,664	41,202	9,723	13,085
Iowa	181,024	182,484	419	102	10,921	1,870	1,804	915
Mo.	38,452	54,208			2,085	3,232	156	231
N.Dak.	32,028	62,972	71,875	115,029	25,480	75,174	6,525	22,260
S.Dak.	39,268	55,361	19,682	25,714	23,950	36,694	6,154	20,184
Nebr.	38,715	49,968	1,800	646	16,171	30,156	2,423	10,330
Kans.	35,093	44,138	99	58	8,136	15,417	1,076	2,406
Del.	75	114			2/ 75	248	2/ 4	13
Md.	1,085	1,215			1,342	2,050	93	189
Va.	2,143	3,400			1,368	1,955	117	143
W.Va.	1,786	1,995			172	243	24	62
N.C.	5,126	6,631			280	1,060	19	126
S.C.	9,934	16,220			79	214	4	3
Ca.	7,762	11,584			--	126	--	2
Fla.	123	180						
Ky.	1,436	2,100			795	3,508	39	233
Tenn.	1,599	3,105			796	2,261	42	99
Ala.	2,093	4,050						
Miss.	5,212	9,716						
Ark.	4,373	6,282			2/ 120	162	2/ 6	4
La.	1,459	3,403						
Okla.	26,838	23,295			3,778	6,582	258	744
Tex.	36,472	22,764			3,009	4,854	205	578
Mont.	8,028	14,555	27,083	33,030	3,115	13,572	793	4,562
Idaho	5,843	6,603	10,830	7,425	5,811	14,229	766	2,285
Wyo.	2,865	3,239	1,331	957	1,677	3,013	355	556
Colo.	4,253	5,589	3,705	2,379	8,859	18,639	1,727	2,847
N.Mex.	608	779	276	210	245	666	36	89
Ariz.	233	234			952	1,623	40	93
Utah	1,414	1,643	2,110	1,764	2,975	5,610	354	1,061
Nev.	145	288	328	405	384	925	49	83
Wash.	7,626	9,600	19,777	20,160	2,612	10,017	291	1,758
Oreg.	8,573	8,393	6,267	4,500	3,917	8,575	337	1,209
Calif.	3,745	5,489			31,459	58,929	538	876
U.S.	1,018,733	1,163,850	188,231	222,822	243,373	371,044	39,906	95,272

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame hay		Clover and timothy hay		Alfalfa hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1932-41: 1943		1932-41: 1943		1932-41: 1943		1932-41: 1943		1932-41: 1943	
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
Maine	85	92	86	93	83	86	80	85	80	86
N.H.	84	96	84	95	81	93	78	91	81	90
Vt.	84	95	84	95	81	95	83	94	84	94
Mass.	82	96	83	94	81	84	80	88	80	92
R.I.	83	98	85	98	83	85	89	90	80	94
Conn.	82	94	84	93	85	90	81	93	82	93
N.Y.	76	94	77	94	83	89	74	87	78	94
N.J.	74	88	75	90	81	85	83	89	77	88
Pa.	75	94	75	93	82	88	77	95	78	95
Ohio	72	88	72	88	80	84	70	89	76	92
Ind.	74	83	74	82	82	80	79	90	79	89
Ill.	76	77	76	76	83	76	77	80	79	84
Mich.	79	89	78	90	84	88	82	88	82	89
Wis.	77	89	76	90	80	89	80	88	80	86
Minn.	77	83	76	84	79	83	74	79	77	80
Iowa	75	79	74	80	82	80	78	85	78	84
Mo.	70	84	71	83	82	85	74	86	76	87
N.Dak.	65	81	64	82	66	83	62	80	64	78
S.Dak.	68	70	67	68	68	73	64	61	66	64
Nebr.	72	73	73	74	73	73	72	69	68	75
Kans.	72	76	76	80	72	67	74	84	68	83
Del.	80	84	81	87	85	89	85	86	79	84
Md.	75	83	74	83	82	85	77	87	78	87
Va.	71	84	70	86	77	87	72	86	75	91
W.Va.	69	87	71	88	79	86	73	86	73	89
N.C.	74	83	1/73	89	75	83	73	81	73	88
S.C.	66	78	--	--	70	82	68	76	66	79
Ga.	68	80	1/72	80	75	81	69	79	71	83
Fla.	70	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	77
Ky.	72	87	74	87	82	88	73	86	77	91
Tenn.	71	82	72	82	79	85	72	83	75	87
Ala.	72	81	1/72	77	74	84	70	74	75	82
Miss.	73	78	1/75	75	78	78	72	76	76	77
Ark.	74	80	1/76	82	80	80	77	84	79	84
La.	76	75	--	77	80	74	77	74	79	79
Okla.	71	71	--	--	70	69	72	83	70	83
Tex.	73	76	--	--	77	86	75	79	75	80
Mont.	79	84	83	88	81	81	76	85	77	85
Idaho	84	75	85	77	84	74	85	80	86	83
Wyo.	83	86	85	89	83	84	82	91	79	90
Colo.	82	84	87	81	81	80	84	85	74	88
N.Mex.	78	79	84	53	81	84	69	62	63	67
Ariz.	85	87	--	--	84	87	77	52	81	76
Utah	80	72	83	77	79	67	85	81	79	75
Nev.	79	62	77	77	77	61	84	81	85	82
Wash.	84	81	85	83	83	81	84	80	85	81
Oreg.	83	86	83	88	85	84	81	90	85	86
Calif.	83	87	1/83	86	85	87	76	92	81	87
U.S.	76	84	76	83	80	81	72	73	76	84

1/ Short-time average.

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

: <u>Condition June 1</u> :				: <u>Condition June 1</u> :			
Area and State	:Average:	:	:	Area and State	:Average:	:	:
:1934-41:1942:1943:				:1934-41:1942:1943:			
<u>Percent</u>				<u>Percent</u>			
Eastern States:				Cent. States cont'd			
North Atlantic:				North Central			
Maine	70	82	72	Mich.	68	66	79
N.H.	67	74	76	Wis.	78	73	93
Vt.	71	75	84	Minn.	68	74	83
Mass.	70	80	68	Iowa	62	61	68
R.I.	67	73	58	Mo.	51	54	57
Conn.	69	84	56	Nebr.	56	55	40
N.Y.	67	68	77	Kans.	49	58	37
N.J.	70	77	73	All No. Central	59	63	65
Pa.	64	69	63	South Central:			
All No. Atlantic	67	71	71	Ky.	51	45	64
South Atlantic:				Tenn.	48	44	27
Del.	69	84	46	Ark.	52	48	57
Md.	62	71	55	All So. Central	51	46	51
Va.	52	63	34	All Cent. States	59	61	64
W.Va.	57	58	43	Western States:			
N.C.	53	59	30	Mont.	73	82	80
All So. Atlantic	55	64	38	Idaho	71	63	21
All East. States	62	68	59	Colo.	68	49	48
Central States:				N.Mex.	62	75	67
North Central:				Utah	76	78	83
Ohio	58	69	53	Wash.	73	79	67
Ind.	57	59	60	Oreg.	72	72	68
Ill.	51	50	57	Calif.	65	55	75
				All West. States	71	72	65
				35 States	65	68	62

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

CHERRIES

State	All varieties					Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Condition June 1:		Production 1/			Production 1/		Production 1/	
	Average:		Average:			Ind.		Ind.	
	1932-41:	1943	1932-41:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Percent		Tons			Tons		Tons	
N.Y.	68	73	20,049	29,800	26,000	2,800	1,500	27,000	24,500
Pa.	59	44	7,804	2/9,300	6,300	1,900	1,500	2/7,400	4,800
Ohio	57	47	4,517	5,080	2,950	1,030	600	4,050	2,350
Mich.	65	69	36,330	50,400	38,500	3,900	2,700	46,500	35,800
Wis.	78	83	9,769	8,400	10,500	--	--	8,400	10,500
Mont.	77	66	387	260	340	110	80	150	260
Idaho	70	39	2,485	1,910	1,180	1,500	800	410	380
Colo.	58	68	3,415	3,050	3,870	220	270	2,830	3,600
Utah	61	57	3,558	3,300	4,800	2,200	3,100	1,100	1,700
Wash.	65	72	22,130	30,900	31,300	25,900	26,700	5,000	4,600
Oreg.	58	57	17,520	2/20,800	21,600	2/18,400	19,800	2,400	1,800
Calif.	57	51	21,840	33,000	19,300	33,000	19,300	--	--
12 States	63	64	149,804	196,200	166,640	90,960	76,350	105,240	90,290

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington Sweet, 3,100; Sour, 900; Oregon Sweet, 1,800; Sour, 50; California Sweet, 5,000.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): Pennsylvania Sour, 300; Oregon Sweet, 500.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of  
June 1, 1943

## PEACHES

## PEARS

Production I/				Production I/			
State	Average:	Indicated:		State	Average:	Indicated:	
	:1932-41:	1942	: 1943		:1932-41:	1942	: 1943
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.H.	16	15	3	Maine	9	10	8
Mass.	65	51	2	N.H.	11	12	8
R.I.	20	16	5	Vt.	4	4	3
Conn.	131	163	20	Mass.	66	50	38
N.Y.	1,398	1,615	381	R.I.	9	6	7
N.J.	997	1,228	949	Conn.	62	96	54
Pa.	1,649	1,771	1,274	N.Y.	1,192	1,241	858
Ohio	756	678	525	N.J.	62	71	50
Ind.	298	112	191	Pa.	570	491	322
Ill.	1,293	652	460	Ohio	563	422	269
Mich.	2,182	2,150	2,640	Ind.	281	201	118
Iowa	84	22	33	Ill.	492	471	251
Mo.	677	512	68	Mich.	1,156	1,000	801
Nebr.	26	14	20	Iowa	109	71	73
Kans.	90	37	16	Mo.	321	415	250
Del.	359	396	112	Nebr.	29	28	24
Md.	384	476	276	Kans.	125	144	73
Va.	1,028	2/1,936	220	Del.	8	8	3
W.Va.	308	570	240	Md.	69	54	35
N.C.	1,978	2,463	360	Va.	336	528	32
S.C.	1,832	3,500	728	W.Va.	68	145	44
Ga.	4,896	2/6,177	1,682	N.C.	307	440	130
Fla.	72	123	79	S.C.	124	187	63
Ky.	596	183	549	Ga.	323	507	156
Tenn.	1,146	466	343	Fla.	120	189	90
Ala.	1,411	1,595	914	Ky.	202	292	125
Miss.	833	974	544	Tenn.	251	415	132
Ark.	1,891	2,337	984	Ala.	270	400	153
La.	283	335	193	Miss.	322	519	142
Okla.	456	477	210	Ark.	155	202	106
Tex.	1,456	1,610	1,080	La.	147	239	125
Idaho	187	279	225	Okla.	123	227	99
Colo.	1,382	1,490	1,840	Tex.	361	508	264
N.Mex.	87	110	96	Idaho	62	48	44
Ariz.	65	50	60	Colo.	199	177	186
Utah	510	340	720	N.Mex.	42	53	57
Nev.	5	2	3	Ariz.	11	9	8
Wash.	1,477	2,168	1,944	Utah	114	82	141
Oreg.	378	535	360	Nev.	4	1	3
Calif., all	22,689	2/28,752	24,918	Washington, all	6,005	6,675	5,842
Clingstone 3/	14,084	2/17,668	15,251	: Bartlett	4,158	5,063	4,340
Freestone	8,605	11,084	9,667	: Other	1,848	1,612	1,502
				: Oregon, all	3,588	4,328	3,070
				: Bartlett	1,431	1,824	1,380
				: Other	2,157	2,504	1,690
				: California, all	9,663	9,751	10,042
				: Bartlett	8,413	8,834	8,959
				: Other	1,250	917	1,083
U.S.	55,392	66,380	45,267	U.S.	27,938	30,717	24,299

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. For peaches, in 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Va., 36; Calif. Clingstone, 167, Freestone, 42. For pears, in 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): N.Y., 62; Pa., 2; Ohio, 17; Wash. Other, 30; Oreg. Bartlett, 40; Other, 150; Calif. Bartlett, 33. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bushels): Va., 20; Ga., 250; Calif. Clingstone, 500. 3/ Mainly for canning.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Production <sup>1/</sup>			Condition June 1 (new crop) <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average :	Indicated:		Average :		
	1930-39 :	1941 :	1942 :	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :

ORANGES:	Thousand boxes			Percent		
California, all	37,198	51,532	43,662	82	82	85
Navels & Misc. <sup>2/</sup>	15,803	22,027	14,830	80	84	85
Valencias	21,395	29,505	23,732	82	81	85
Florida, all	18,940	27,200	36,800	69	73	72
Early & midseason	<sup>3/</sup> 12,521	15,200	19,300	--	73	73
Valencias	<sup>3/</sup> 8,321	12,000	17,500	--	74	70
Texas, all <sup>2/</sup>	1,157	2,850	2,900	63	74	77
Arizona, all <sup>2/</sup>	259	660	700	76	73	81
Louisiana, all <sup>2/</sup>	275	192	340	<sup>3/</sup> 76	91	66
5 States	57,229	82,434	84,402	77	73	80

TANGERINES:						
Florida	2,350	2,100	4,300	62	73	49

ALL ORANGES AND  
TANGERINES

5 States	60,179	84,534	88,702	--	--	--
----------	--------	--------	--------	----	----	----

GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	14,760	13,200	27,000	62	71	58
Seedless	<sup>3/</sup> 5,250	7,000	10,000	--	71	68
Other	<sup>3/</sup> 10,393	12,200	17,000	--	70	52
Texas, all	6,350	14,500	17,100	56	71	61
Arizona, all	1,505	3,450	2,550	79	57	87
California, all	1,768	3,144	2,662	78	78	78
Desert Valleys	739	1,343	1,304	--	--	--
Other	979	1,801	1,358	--	--	--
4 States	24,383	40,294	49,312	63	70	62

LEMONS:						
California	8,815	11,753	14,000	77	77	81

LIMES:						
Florida	37	150 <sup>4/</sup>	175	67	74	74

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938. <sup>2/</sup> Includes small quantities of tangerines. <sup>3/</sup> Short-time average. <sup>4/</sup> December 1 indicated production.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	Condition June 1			CROP	Condition June 1		
and	Average:			and	Average:		
STATE	1932-41:	1942 :	1943 :	STATE	1932-41:	1942 :	1943 :
	Percent				Percent		

<u>GRAPES:</u>				<u>:OTHER CROPS (Cont'd)</u>			
Florida	70	75	76	:	California:	"	
California, all	80	80	86	:	Almonds	54	67 52
Wine varieties	82	84	85	:	Walnuts	74	81 <u>1/75</u>
Raisin varieties	79	79	88	:	Washington:		
Table varieties	80	76	83	:	Filberts	--	72 72
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>				:	Oregon:		
California:				:	Filberts	--	74 74
Figs	78	81	90	:	Florida:		
Olives	72	81	67	:	Avocados	59	62 77

<sup>1/</sup> 1943 walnut production in California indicated to be 56,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 57,000 tons produced in 1942 and 63,000 tons in 1941.



APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES										
Crop	:	Condition June 1			:	Production 1/				
and	:	Average	:	:	Average	:	Indicated			
State	:	1932-41	:	1942	:	1932-41	:	1942	:	1943
APRICOTS:				Percent				Tons		
California		58		61	26	222,700		204,000		89,000
Washington		2/73		85	58	10,690		21,000		15,400
Utah		--		--	71	3,030		3,100		8,200



GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED PER MILK COW PER DAY  
IN HERDS KEPT BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS 1/

On First of Each Month, United States, 1931-40 Average, and 1941-43

Year	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Jul. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Yearly Av.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av.													
1931-40	5.25	5.40	5.52	5.46	4.80	2.75	2.33	2.53	2.71	3.12	3.92	4.59	4.04
1941	5.91	6.18	6.23	6.08	5.26	3.47	3.23	3.53	3.71	4.12	4.95	5.58	4.86
1942	6.17	6.53	6.53	6.39	5.64	3.75	3.43	3.61	3.73	4.22	5.25	5.90	5.12
1943	6.62	6.86	6.93	6.91	6.52								

Winter Season Average (Mid-October to Mid-May) by Regions

Year	N. ATL.	E. N. CENT.	W. N. CENT.	S. ATL.	S. CENT.	WEST.	U. S.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av.							
1931-41	5.84	5.34	4.88	5.36	4.85	3.32	5.01
1941-42	6.80	6.13	6.01	6.21	5.94	3.96	5.97
1942-43	6.93	6.83	6.66	6.99	5.99	4.51	6.43

Based on periodic replies of about 6,000 dairy correspondents to the question "How many pounds of grain (including mill feeds and concentrates) were fed yesterday to all milk cows on your farm?" Since December 1933 the series is based on quarterly reports (Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1) from all States, with intervening months interpolated using monthly reports from 10 or more States where dairying is relatively important.

Unusually liberal feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows has marked farmers' effort to increase the wartime production of milk. In herds kept by special dairy correspondents, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow has set a new high record for the date in each successive month since May 1941. During the 1942-43 winter feeding season (mid-October to mid-May) milk cows in dairy reporters' herds received an average of 6.43 pounds of grain and concentrates per head daily. This was the highest figure in records dating back to 1931, being 28 percent above the 10-year average and about 8 percent higher than the 1941-42 winter feeding season. This spring the slow development of grass in important dairy areas extended the usual period of barn feeding, and on May 1, 1943 the rate of concentrate feeding averaged 6.52 pounds, fully a third higher than average.

During the winter feeding period just past, both favorable price relationships and ample stocks of grain on farms encouraged liberal use of concentrates in milk cow rations. There was a keen demand for dairy products and milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios were more favorable than the average for the 1922-41 period or during the 1941-42 season. Good crops of grain on farms last year provided an adequate supply of home-grown feed in most areas. However, many farmers reported difficulties in obtaining usual supplies of high protein supplements. The unusually high rate of feeding probably reflects to some extent attempts by farmers to offset the protein shortage by feeding more grain and other available concentrates.

All regions showed a marked increase in pounds of grain fed per milk cow as compared with the 10-year average for the winter feeding season. In both the West North Central and Western regions grain fed per cow in the 7-month period ending in mid-May was more than a third above average. In the North Atlantic regions, where the level of concentrate feeding is usually highest, grain fed per cow showed the smallest increase above average -- a little less than a fifth. As compared with the 1941-42 winter period, milk cows in the North Central, South Atlantic and Western regions this season received from 10 to 15 percent more grain per head, but in the North Atlantic and South Central regions there was only a nominal increase in rate of feeding.

hsj



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
June 1, 1943

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly Total				Daily Average per Capita			
	Average:	1942	1943	1943	Average:	1942	1943	
	1937-41:			1942	1937-41:			
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds			
April	9,231	10,305	10,245	99	2.35	2.56	2.51	
May	10,988	12,124	11,904	98	2.70	2.91	2.82	
Jan.-May, Incl.	44,056	49,108	49,061	99.9	2.23	2.42	2.39	

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	June 1			State and Division	June 1		
	Average	1942	1943		Average	1942	1943
	1932-41				1932-41		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.0	18.0	18.2	Md.	17.4	18.6	18.0
N.H.	16.5	19.8	17.8	Va.	13.3	13.6	14.5
Vt.	18.6	21.7	21.0	W.Va.	13.6	14.2	14.3
Mass.	20.0	21.3	21.1	N.C.	12.5	12.8	13.5
Conn.	19.4	21.7	21.0	S.C.	11.0	11.7	12.0
N.Y.	23.4	26.0	24.7	Ga.	9.1	10.0	10.8
N.J.	22.3	22.6	23.4	S.ATL.	12.43	13.42	14.10
Pa.	21.2	22.3	22.8	Ky.	13.7	14.1	14.1
N.ATL.	21.29	23.24	22.65	Tenn.	11.9	12.1	12.7
Ohio	19.7	20.6	19.5	Ala.	9.1	9.5	9.3
Ind.	17.8	19.1	17.7	Miss	8.4	8.7	8.4
Ill.	18.1	20.0	18.6	Ark.	10.6	10.7	10.2
Mich.	22.2	23.8	22.7	Okla.	13.1	13.2	12.7
Wis.	22.4	24.8	23.9	Tex.	10.6	10.3	10.0
E.N.CENT.	20.59	22.47	21.41	S.CENT.	11.14	11.30	11.34
Minn.	20.6	22.5	21.8	Mont.	17.5	20.8	18.9
Iowa	18.4	19.7	19.8	Idaho	20.8	21.3	19.7
Mo.	12.8	14.0	13.4	Wyo.	16.0	19.3	18.9
N.Dak.	16.9	19.4	17.9	Colo.	16.5	18.8	19.3
S.Dak.	16.0	17.9	16.4	Wash.	22.4	23.8	23.4
Nebr.	17.5	19.2	19.2	Oreg.	20.7	22.6	21.3
Kans.	17.0	18.0	17.2	Calif.	20.5	21.9	21.6
W.N.CENT.	17.26	18.66	18.33	WEST.	19.05	21.40	20.70
				U.S.	17.16	18.61	18.13

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1943

June 1, 1943

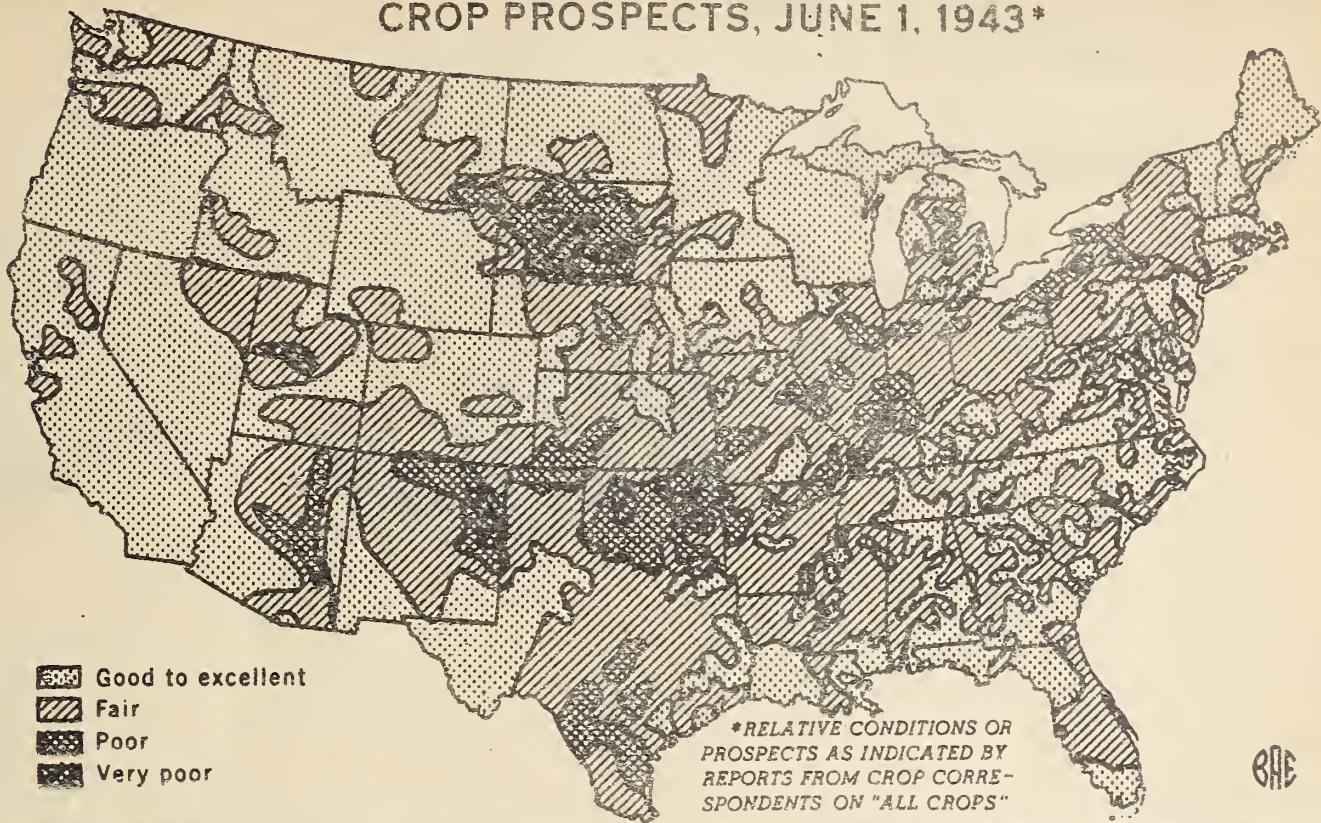
5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per:		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during May		100 layers		During May		Jan. - May incl	
Division	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,694	2,022	1,931	2,052	33	41	152	185
N.H.	1,345	1,472	1,835	1,922	25	28	121	153
Vt.	751	886	2,043	2,000	15	18	66	80
Mass.	3,561	4,106	1,996	2,009	71	82	321	365
R.I.	374	402	1,953	1,959	7	8	35	37
Conn.	2,200	2,401	1,985	2,046	43	49	125	213
N.Y.	11,116	12,005	1,833	1,795	203	215	902	996
N.J.	5,006	5,256	1,761	1,742	88	92	443	433
Pa.	14,438	15,386	1,823	1,795	263	276	1,191	1,314
N.Atl.	40,486	43,956	1,848	1,841	748	809	3,416	3,756
Ohio	15,974	17,218	1,848	1,792	295	309	1,260	1,371
Ind.	10,834	12,828	1,876	1,863	203	239	882	1,047
Ill.	16,526	19,044	1,755	1,761	290	335	1,200	1,391
Mich.	9,134	9,729	1,844	1,810	168	176	714	775
Wis.	12,927	14,057	1,795	1,798	232	253	988	1,096
E.N.Cent.	65,595	72,876	1,812	1,800	1,168	1,312	5,044	5,680
Minn.	18,196	22,944	1,851	1,838	337	422	1,407	1,751
Iowa	26,876	28,390	1,798	1,804	483	521	1,878	2,062
Mo.	17,736	21,486	1,795	1,779	318	382	1,540	1,561
N.Dak.	4,020	5,050	1,820	1,736	73	90	278	315
S.Dak.	6,522	7,718	1,810	1,792	118	133	460	513
Nebr.	10,846	12,723	1,866	1,835	202	253	844	1,012
Kans.	12,702	15,168	1,826	1,817	232	276	1,023	1,198
W.N.Cent.	96,898	113,979	1,819	1,809	1,763	2,062	7,230	8,435
Del.	763	801	1,752	1,755	13	14	63	64
Md.	2,730	2,769	1,730	1,714	47	47	202	213
Va.	6,768	6,986	1,649	1,628	112	114	503	532
W.Va.	3,137	3,487	1,807	1,798	57	65	240	276
N.C.	6,516	8,045	1,596	1,541	104	124	444	532
S.C.	2,676	3,038	1,457	1,339	39	41	159	170
Ga.	5,524	6,215	1,454	1,376	80	86	324	351
Fla.	1,512	1,702	1,658	1,562	25	27	112	120
S.Atl.	29,629	33,043	1,610	1,562	477	516	2,047	2,268
Ky.	7,722	8,940	1,736	1,733	134	155	583	695
Tenn.	7,218	8,718	1,581	1,578	114	133	490	620
Ala.	5,150	6,733	1,587	1,454	82	98	330	399
Miss.	5,236	6,368	1,469	1,321	77	84	296	348
Ark.	6,045	7,012	1,624	1,516	98	106	376	416
La.	3,349	3,939	1,404	1,327	47	52	189	209
Okla.	9,508	10,820	1,717	1,730	163	187	714	851
Tex.	21,293	24,518	1,640	1,624	349	398	1,444	1,753
S.Cent.	65,519	77,048	1,624	1,581	1,064	1,218	4,427	5,291
Mont.	1,664	1,798	1,832	1,817	30	33	120	126
Idaho	1,838	1,934	1,792	1,841	33	36	132	150
Wyo.	624	722	1,792	1,851	11	13	45	54
Colo.	2,940	3,160	1,786	1,761	53	56	206	246
N.Mex.	860	1,110	1,593	1,569	14	17	60	78
Ariz.	482	535	1,624	1,643	8	9	38	41
Utah	1,752	1,970	1,804	1,798	32	35	147	163
Nev.	191	210	1,897	1,848	4	4	18	18
Wash.	5,100	5,424	1,848	1,854	94	101	426	459
Oreg.	2,690	2,892	1,894	1,872	51	54	227	247
Calif.	11,791	13,721	1,798	1,686	212	231	935	1,036
West	29,932	33,476	1,811	1,759	542	589	2,354	2,618
U.S.	327,859	374,358	1,764	1,738	5,782	6,506	24,518	28,049



## CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1943\*

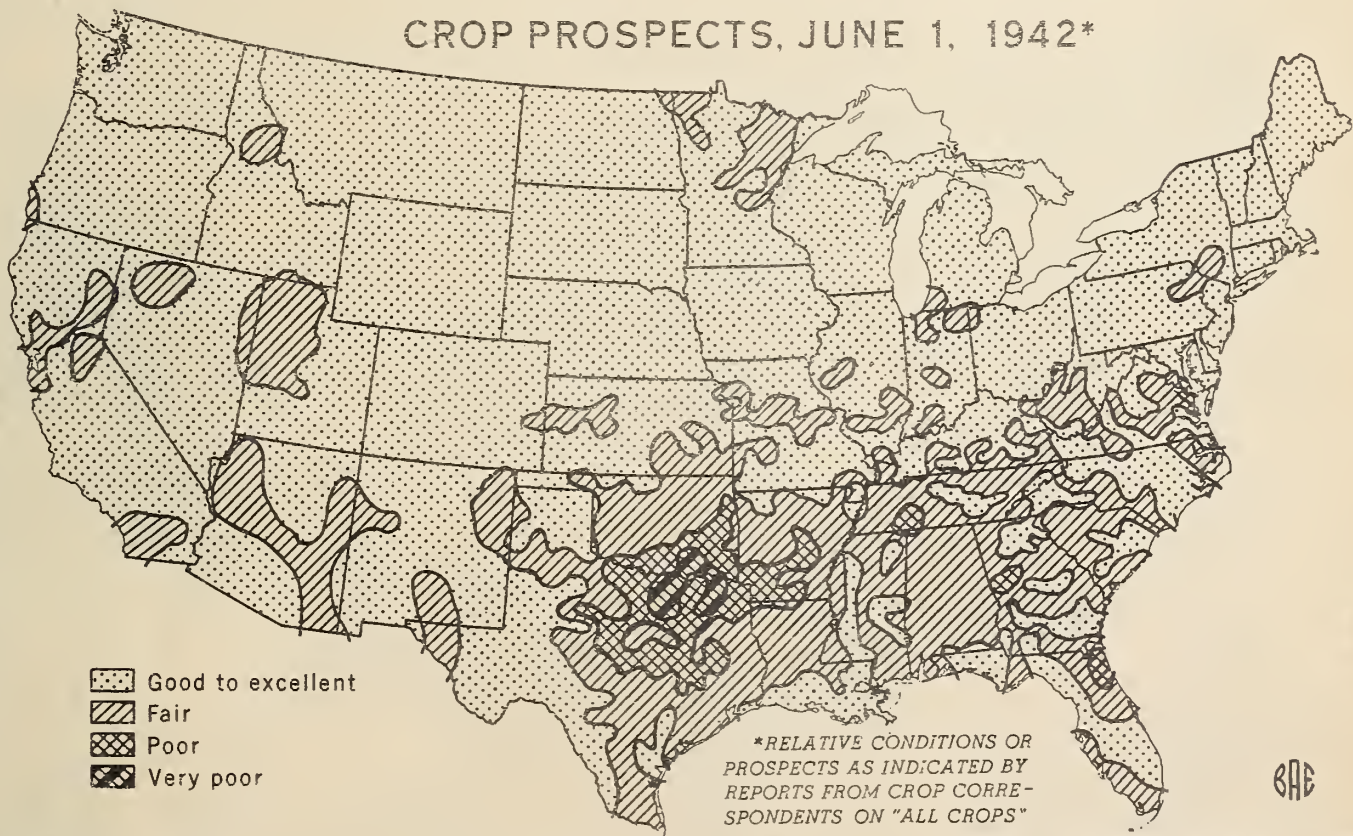


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1942\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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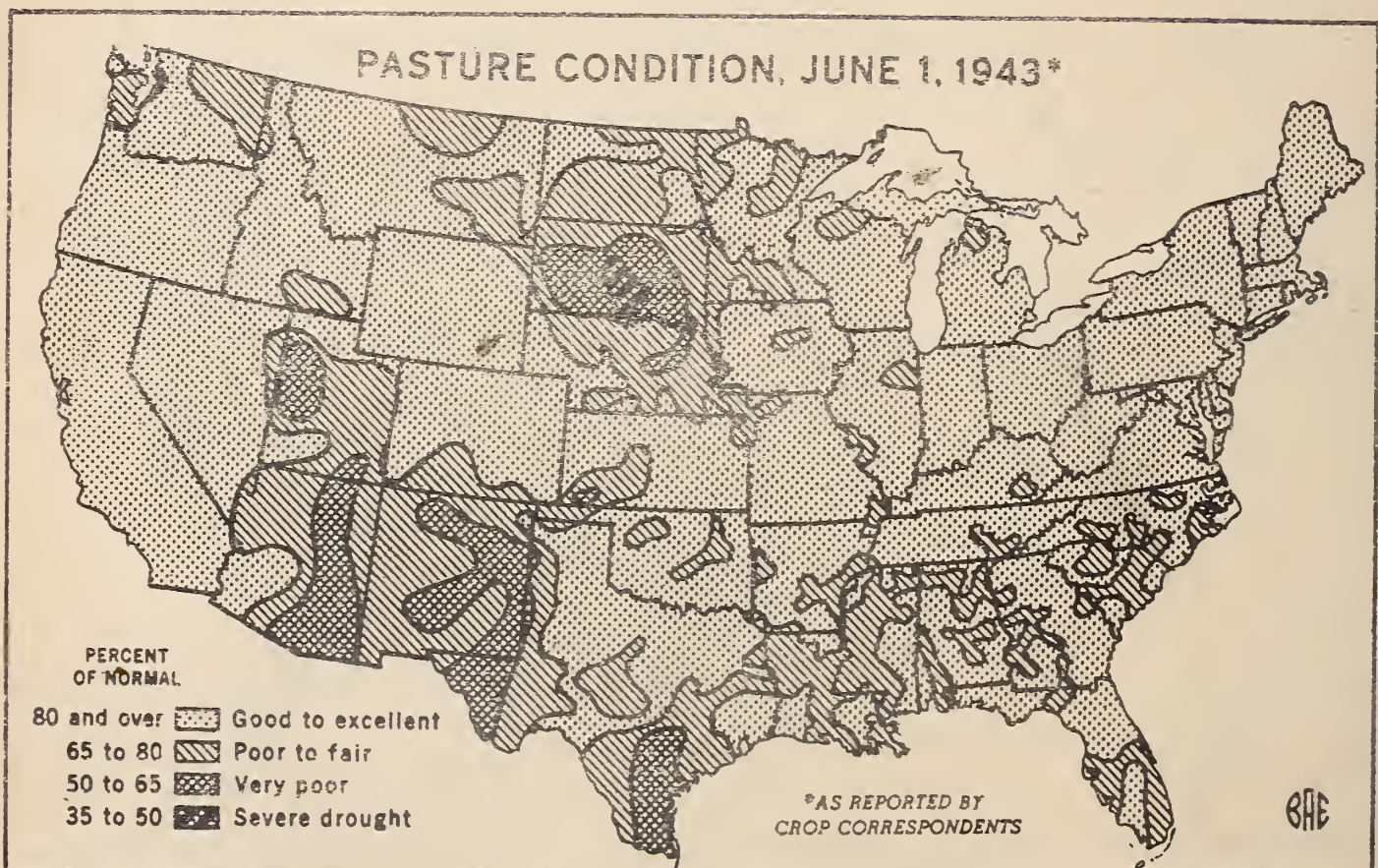


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:  
July 9, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF JULY 1, 1943

CORN

Acreage for harvest.....	94,297,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	28.7	Bushels
Indicated production.....	2,706,552,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms.....	28.2	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms.....	812,692,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....	49,883,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	15.9	Bushels
Indicated production.....	790,823,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop).....	19.4	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms ( " " ).....	190,034,000	Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....	33,859,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	15.3	Bushels
Indicated production.....	519,190,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....	16,024,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	17.0	Bushels
Indicated production.....	271,633,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....	2,035,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	16.0	Bushels
Indicated production .....	32,549,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....	13,989,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	17.1	Bushels
Indicated production.....	239,084,000	Bushels

OATS

Acreage for harvest.....	37,944,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre.....	32.7	Bushels
Indicated production .....	1,242,255,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms.....	17.4	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms.....	236,444,000	Bushels



